

CLERK US DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DIST. OF TX
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
LUBBOCK DIVISION

2017 JAN 13 PM 2:12

DEPUTY CLERK



WINNONA KENNEDY,

Plaintiff,

v.

CAROLYN W. COLVIN,
Acting Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION NO.
5:16-CV-180-BQ
ECF

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff filed this action seeking review of a decision of the Commissioner of Social Security, and the United States District Judge reassigned the action to the United States Magistrate Judge. Now before the court is Plaintiff's Motion to Dismiss. ECF No. 16. Plaintiff did not consent to proceed before a magistrate judge. According to the order of transfer, the undersigned now files this Report and Recommendation.

I. Discussion

Plaintiff filed the motion to dismiss on January 12, 2017, stating that she no longer desires to prosecute her claim. According to the certificate of conference accompanying the motion, Defendant is not opposed to the motion. The court may therefore dismiss this action under Rule 41(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

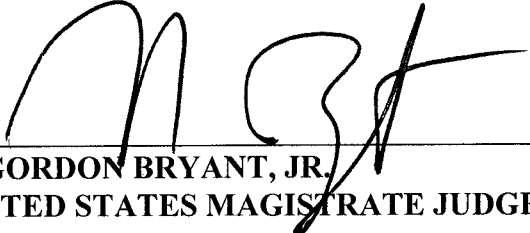
II. Recommendation

The undersigned recommends that the United States District Court dismiss this action without prejudice.

III. Right to Object

A copy of this Report and Recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this Report and Recommendation must file specific written objections within fourteen days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (2016); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). To be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

Dated: January 13, 2017



D. GORDON BRYANT, JR.
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE